

Speaking of Prohibition, the *Republican* says, "the whole question resolves itself into one of guardianship of one portion of the people over the other. That was what was the matter with the Abolitionists. It is the predominant trait of the religious bigot. It is born of fanaticism and intolerance. It is akin to the illiberality that took shape in the Blue Laws."

"Christians have hung each other, quite persuaded That all the apostles would have done as they did."

That is our view of Prohibition exactly, and it is upon this principle we oppose it. The world would have been much happier if no man had ever attempted to force his own convictions of morals and religion upon his neighbor. A getting drunk and making a hog of himself by overfeeding gives B and C no right to deprive D from temperately enjoying the good things of life. When it comes to dramsheps, that is another question; and we believe in so regulating them that they shall not be a public nuisance. And we know of some in this section that need regulating or wiping out.

The Report of the State Auditor.

"The gentleman from Iron" having forwarded to us a copy of this report, we will lay before our readers some facts gleaned from it. It has about 375 pages octavo, and is packed full of well arranged statistics. It makes the following showing of State funds for January 1st, 1883: Total in the Treasury, \$858,433.90. This is divided among twelve different funds, the State revenue fund being \$589,422.23, and the State school monies, \$174,540. The total interest-bearing debt was \$13,979,000, having been reduced \$2,280,000 in two years. The total valuation of real and personal property for taxation in 1882 was \$649,267,242.68.

But we cannot reproduce the whole book. Let it suffice to say that it contains a distinct statement of every fund belonging to the State, and that our State finances are in a very healthy condition, so that the State would have no difficulty in floating her bonds at 4 per cent.

But we know that the readers of the REGISTER will pardon us in feeling some little pride in regard to the standing of Southeast Missouri on the Auditor's books. Of the 114 counties in the State 22 have no county or township indebtedness. Of these Bollinger, Carter, Iron, Madison, Mississippi, Perry, Reynolds, Scott, St. Francois, Texas and Washington—in all, 11—are in Southeast Missouri. Out of the remaining 11, only one is a "lame duck," out of a flock of 9 in the State.

Iron county has no county nor township indebtedness, and has a surplus in the Treasury, for which very honorable financial fact it may touch its hat to its intelligent County Courts which the people have done themselves the honor to elect for the past fifteen years.

To conclude, the State debt is \$13,979,000; the county indebtedness in the State is \$10,840,082.46; the township indebtedness is \$2,649,331.90. Total, \$27,468,414.36, or less than 2 per cent. of the cash value of the property in the State.

The Downing Bill.

The Downing license bill passed by the State Senate with only four votes against it, is a long step in the direction of a perfect license system, and though lacking some features that would improve it, will give us a fair test of the merits of that system. It requires that the application for a license shall state specifically where the saloon is to be kept; that it shall be signed by two-thirds of the assessed tax-paying citizens of the township or block; that the applicant shall be of good character; that he shall give bond in the sum of \$2,000 conditioned that he shall keep an orderly house, neither sell nor give liquor to a minor, and that he will not violate any of the provisions of the law. Licenses are to be issued for only six months and must be renewed at the end of that period. The fee is not less than \$25 nor more than \$200 for State purposes, and not less than \$250 nor more than \$400 for county purposes for the six months—the actual amount to be left to the discretion of the County Court. This makes the State and county fees on every license not less than \$550 nor more than \$1,200 a year. In addition to this, if the application is for a saloon in a city or town, a special license must be procured from the council, and a special fee for it paid, this additional fee being whatever the municipal council shall fix. County Courts are prohibited to issue a license in a city of 2,500 or more inhabitants, or in any block or square of such city, or in any town of smaller population than 2,500, unless a majority of all the assessed tax-payers of the town and a majority of the assessed tax-payers on the block or square shall have signed the petition therefor.

There seems to be an oversight in this prohibitory provision, if we understand it. It may be applicable enough to cities having a population of 2,500 and less, but it applies also to cities "containing 2,500 inhabitants or more" that is, to Kansas City, St. Joseph, Hannibal, Springfield, Maryville, Columbia and a dozen other large towns in the State. It appears to be unnecessarily

harsh and exacting to require that there shall not be a single licensed saloon in these large cities unless a majority of all the tax-payers petition for it.

The selling or giving away of liquor on Sunday, or a general election day, is prohibited, under penalty of a forfeiture of license; so also is the selling or giving of liquor to an habitual drunkard, after notification not to do so from his wife, father, mother, brother, sister or guardian; and in addition the relative may recover a sum not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars from the saloon-keeper.

The features in which this bill chiefly differs from the existing law are those requiring the names of two-thirds, instead of a mere majority of the tax-payers of the township or block to be signed to the petition, increasing the bond to two thousand dollars, and increasing the license fees. Some of the provisions are rigorous, but not more so than the similar provisions in the existing law. The existing law is habitually violated with impunity, whereas it is expected that the proposed new one will be strictly enforced. There is one simple provision lacking in the bill which might be inserted with great advantage—a clause requiring every licensee to have his license suspended in a conspicuous place in his saloon, and making the absence of it *prima facie* evidence that he is selling without license. Honest and law-abiding licensees are entitled to all the protection the State can give them, and something like this seems necessary to protect them against the competition of the irresponsible persons who carry on the business without license.—*Republican*.

Southwesterners.

The city of Cape Girardeau claims to have 183 separate business establishments.

Rev. C. O. Jones, pastor of the Southern Methodist Church at Charleston, is having the chills.

The Baptist Church at Charleston had 33 persons added to its membership during the past two weeks.

At Bonne Terre last week a porch in front Dr. Parkhurst's house came down with a crash, it not being able to bear the weight of the sleet that was on it.

A suit over an old sow and five pigs terminated in the Common Pleas Court at Cape Girardeau, the other day, with a cost of over \$100, exclusive of lawyers' fees.

The Bonne Terre correspondent of the *Farmington Times* says that "Mr. Tetwiler, who is manager of Dr. Smith's drug store, contemplates starting a newspaper" at that place.

At Cape Girardeau last week Miss Laura Waller brought suit against John Durham for \$150. The Justice gave the plaintiff a judgment for 75 cents and decided that she must pay the costs.

The Malden *Clipper* says that an old lady living in the western part of Dunklin county has sold from 28 hens \$51 worth of eggs since the first of last October, and she has plenty of eggs for family use besides.

The Benton *Record* says Sikeston has a citizen by the name R. B. Hogwood, who is 34 years old, 44 inches in height and weighs 45 pounds. He was born in Tennessee, and has been a citizen of Scott county about one year.

The fire which consumed the depot at Summit on the 2d inst. is supposed to have originated in a room used as a restaurant. Miss Bailey, the night operator stationed at that place, says all she saved from the burning depot was her red mittens.

The Centreville *Outlook* says: "We learn that our friend, Joe Lindsay, of Ironton, has purchased the tin store at Piedmont, and will henceforth be a citizen of that town. By his removal, Ironton has lost and Piedmont has gained a live and energetic business man and an exemplary citizen. We wish Joe the success which he certainly merits."

"When a young lady complains that she has lost her shadow through a crack in the sidewalk," says the *Bluff Citizen*, "it is sufficient evidence that the sidewalk was in very bad repair or the escort was exceedingly small. Anyway, we heard such a complaint made, coupled with regrets that so many matches had to be burned in searching for the missing escort."

The Potosi *Independent* says "the ground hog saw his shadow, and no doubt skipped immediately for his hole, and we are to suffer the consequences." Gentlemen, you must have lost your spectacles. It was cloudy the whole of "Ground-Hog Day," and the sky was covered with clouds several days before and several days after the 2d inst.; so we're satisfied that the ground hog didn't see his shadow.

A man called at a Charleston store a short time ago and asked the proprietor if he wanted to buy some fresh butter. The merchant said he did, and weighed the butter, paid for it and put it away. Shortly after the purchase was made a regular customer of the merchant sent for some butter, and the two balls just bought were sent to him. When the purchaser cut into the butter he found a large piece of dress goods inside of each roll, in which were wrapped up a broken whiskey glass and a mashed up cooked egg. The merchant was busy when the butter was bought and does not know whom he got it from.

Death of Judge Pipkin.

[From the *Farmington Times*, Feb. 9.] Judge Philip Pipkin died at his home in Farmington last Tuesday, the 6th inst., after a lingering illness of several weeks. Several years since his health became so much impaired that he virtually abandoned the practice of law, in which he had been notably successful, and moved with his family to this place, where he has enjoyed the esteem and respect of our people in an eminent degree. He was a man of sterling worth, firm convictions, rare culture and agreeable social qualities, and a Christian gentleman in all the walks of life.

Judge Pipkin was born near Marshall, Tenn., on the 6th day of November, 1814, and was therefore 68 years and 3 months old at the date of his death. He was the son of Col. Philip Pipkin, an officer in the volunteer service of the United States in the Indian wars of Alabama and Tennessee. His mother was a daughter of Lester Morris, a Revolutionary soldier, who immigrated to Tennessee from Virginia just after that war. During his earlier years his educational ad-

vantages were meager, but by close application he was enabled to enter Cumberland College when quite a youth, from which institution he graduated at the age of twenty. In 1830 his father moved to this State, and Mr. Pipkin followed him as soon as he had finished his course in college, and commenced the study of law. In 1840 he was elected to represent Jefferson county in the Legislature. In 1845 he was elected from the Senatorial district from which Jefferson county formed a part to the Constitutional Convention which met in Jefferson City in the fall of that year. In 1858 he moved to Ironton and opened a law office, and was there appointed a Justice of the County Court. At the breaking out of the late war he was elected a member of the State Convention called to consider the relations of the State to the Federal Government. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1864, and cast his vote for Gen. McClellan for President. During the war Judge Pipkin was arrested and imprisoned several times on account of his Southern sympathies, and in 1864, just after Price's raid into Missouri, he was banished by order of Gen. Ewing, but the order was subsequently revoked before the time arrived for it to be carried into effect. He was compelled to leave his home, however, with his family, and his residence was used as a hospital until the close of the war. After the war he made his home in Jefferson county. In 1872 he was elected Circuit Judge of the Twenty-sixth Judicial Circuit, and in 1875 was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention that formulated our present State Constitution. About two years ago he moved to this place. Judge Pipkin leaves a devoted wife and several children to mourn his death, among them Mr. Merrill Pipkin, of this place. He was a consistent member of the M. E. Church, South; and at an early hour this (Friday) morning, the burial service will be read by the pastor of that Church, and the remains then taken to Jefferson county for burial.

List of letters unclaimed for at the Post Office at Ironton for the month ending February 13th, 1883:

Austin, Wm. J.	Murley, Henry
Ashlock, Lewis L.	Maberry, Nuten
Ashlin, Bernard	Maberry, Rob't. 2
Atkins, Nannie	Maberry, Miss Nettie
Arms, Jno. W.	Merrill, Mrs. Naomie
Brown, Jno. W.	Matthews, Luther
Butcher, John	More, Mrs. Anna
Belmar, Mrs. Jeff.	Miller, Miss Laura
Balt, G. 2	Moore, Mrs. Caroline
Backett, E. D.	McAdams, L. D.
Blanton, Mary E.	Nance, John
Bearman, Miss F.	O'Connell, Mrs. E. L.
Barton, Courtland	O'Donald, Miss
Creath, Miss Ellen	Pitman, Mrs. Fanny
Downs, Rutel C.	Porter, Henry
Delany, Mrs. Mary	Pease, Miss Nettie
Donlin, Mickel	Pratt, Fannie
Down, W. R.	Russell, Mrs. Dellie
Davis, W. H.	Royer Herman
Edington, Miss M.	Riley, Maggie
Elliot, John	Robinson, Charles
Franks, J. J.	Reed, Thos.
Farrow, Lizzie	Stephens, Mrs. E. H.
Fountain, Miss Mary	Sutton, Wm. H.
Gunneth, Emanuel 2	Sanders, Warren
Gault, E.	Snyder, Rev. S. T.
Hall, Mrs. Jemina	Sutton, Margaret
Hoffman, Miss Nancy	Schwartz, John
Hall, Mrs. Jemina	Stevenson, Mrs. M. E.
Hurton, Mrs. Maggie	Smith Kelborn
Hildebrand, Mrs.	Spears, Miss Judie
Higgins, Brinsley	Sutton, D. R.
Henry, Miss Jennie	Smith, E. B.
Imms, Addison	Sutton, R. M.
Jones, Miss Nettie	Singleton, Jno. R.
Johnson, Mrs. Mary E.	Thurman, Jas. A.
Jones, Miss Julia	Tullock, Stephen
Johnson, Miss Sarah	

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"MUM!"

"BONANZA," IRONTON, MO.

Johnson, Harlen
Kolbe, Frederick
Keeleyman, Gus.
Kelley, Jas. H.
Layton, Rev. L. M.
Lee, Beckie Annie
Lee, Annie
Linsimon, Mrs. S. C.
Liscombe, Mrs. K.
Thomas, Matilda
Tool, Felix
Toney, Chas.
Whitland, Mrs. S.
Williams, Wm. P. 2
Wiese, Mrs.
Whitnah, Cora
Watson, J. B.
Young, Josie.
If not called for within 30 days they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.
C. R. PECK, P. M.

TAKE NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the IRONTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY are hereby notified that they must come forward and pay up immediately. Those who fail to heed this notice and act accordingly, will at no distant day find their bills in the hands of an officer, placed there for collection at law.
Ironton, Mo., Jan. 15, 1883.

DATE.	TEMPERATURE.	WIND.	SKY.	RAINFALL.
1883.	7 A.M. 12 M. 7 P.M.	7 A.M. 12 M. 7 P.M.	7 A.M. 12 M. 7 P.M.	Amount.
Feb. 5	17 18 13	SE NW	SE NW	
Feb. 6	16 17 13	SE NW	SE NW	
Feb. 7	17 18 13	SE NW	SE NW	
Feb. 8	17 18 13	SE NW	SE NW	
Feb. 9	17 18 13	SE NW	SE NW	
Feb. 10	17 18 13	SE NW	SE NW	
Feb. 11	17 18 13	SE NW	SE NW	
Feb. 12	17 18 13	SE NW	SE NW	
Feb. 13	17 18 13	SE NW	SE NW	
Feb. 14	17 18 13	SE NW	SE NW	
Feb. 15	17 18 13	SE NW	SE NW	
Feb. 16	17 18 13	SE NW	SE NW	
Feb. 17	17 18 13	SE NW	SE NW	
Feb. 18	17 18 13	SE NW	SE NW	
Feb. 19	17 18 13	SE NW	SE NW	
Feb. 20	17 18 13	SE NW	SE NW	
Feb. 21	17 18 13	SE NW	SE NW	
Feb. 22	17 18 13	SE NW	SE NW	
Feb. 23	17 18 13	SE NW	SE NW	
Feb. 24	17 18 13	SE NW	SE NW	
Feb. 25	17 18 13	SE NW	SE NW	
Feb. 26	17 18 13	SE NW	SE NW	
Feb. 27	17 18 13	SE NW	SE NW	
Feb. 28	17 18 13	SE NW	SE NW	
Feb. 29	17 18 13	SE NW	SE NW	
Feb. 30	17 18 13	SE NW	SE NW	

THE SUN.

NEW YORK, 1883.

More persons have read THE SUN during the year just now passing than ever before since it was first printed. No other newspaper published on this side of the earth has been bought and read in any year by so many men and women.

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Because people have learned that in its remarks concerning persons and affairs THE SUN makes a practice of telling them the ex-

act truth to the best of its ability three hundred and sixty-five days in the year, before election as well as after, about the whales as well as about the small fish, in the face of dissent as plainly and fearlessly as when supported by general approval. THE SUN has absolutely no purposes to serve, save the information of its readers and the furtherance of the common good.

Because it is everybody's newspaper. No man is so humble that THE SUN is indifferent to his welfare and his rights. No man is so rich that it can allow injustice to be done him. No man, no association of men, is powerful enough to be exempt from the strict application of its principles of right and wrong.

Because in politics it has fought for a dozen years, without intermission and sometimes almost alone among newspapers, the fight that has resulted in the recent overwhelming popular verdict against Robesonism and for honest government. No matter what party is in power, THE SUN stands and will continue to stand like a rock for the interests of the people against the ambition of bosses, the encroachments of monopolists, and the dishonest schemes of public robbers.

All this is what we are told almost daily by our friends. One man holds that THE SUN is the best religious newspaper ever published, because its Christianity is undiluted with cant. Another holds that it is the best Republican newspaper printed, because it has already whipped half of the rascals out of that party, and is proceeding against the other half with undiminished vigor. A third believes it to be the best magazine of general literature in existence, because its readers miss nothing worthy of notice that is current in the world of thought. So every friend of THE SUN discovers one of its many sides that appeals with particular force to his individual liking.

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